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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:11:57 ON 29 APR 2004
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:11:57 ON 29 APR 2004

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:10:50 ON 29 APR 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:11:00 ON 29 APR 2004
               E PSEUDOEPHEDRIN/CN
L1             8 S E4-E11

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:11:57 ON 29 APR 2004

=> s l1
L2          4443 L1

=> s l2 and migrain
L3             0 L2 AND MIGRAIN

=> s l2 and migrain?
L4            14 L2 AND MIGRAIN?

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5            14 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 abs ibib kwic hitrn 1-14

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 14  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB   A method for systemically delivering a pharmaceutical composition to a human or
     animal comprises forming an orifice in a nail of a human or animal by
     means of a laser-based device and applying a pharmaceutical composition in the
     orifice, wherein the method provides a controlled release of the
     pharmaceutical composition  The pharmaceutical composition may be in the form
of a
     liquid, semisolid, solid, solution, gel, emulsion, or powder.
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:656550  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:185702
TITLE:                    Method for systemic drug delivery through the nail
INVENTOR(S):              Bruno-Raimondi, Alfredo Emilio; Karabelas, Argeris
                          Jerry
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Novartis A.-G., Switz.; Novartis Pharma G.m.b.H.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:



DELACROIX
```

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068197	A1	20030821	WO 2003-EP1345	20030211

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SE, SG, SK, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2002-3276 A 20020212

IT Headache

(**migraine**; method for systemic drug delivery through nails)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-48-9, Levothyroxine, biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-31-9, Furosemide 55-56-1, Chlorohexidine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerine 56-40-6, Aminoacetic acid, biological studies 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-85-9, Levoglutamide, biological studies 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-63-6, Ethinylestradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-05-9, Folinic acid 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 58-85-5, Biotin 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 59-43-8, Thiamine, biological studies 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid, biological studies 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 62-49-7, Choline 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 66-22-8, Uracil, biological studies 68-19-9, Cyanocobalamin 68-22-4, Norethisterone 68-26-8, Retinol 68-89-3, Dipyrone 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 72-69-5, Nortriptyline 76-22-2, Camphor 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 76-57-3, Codeine 77-36-1, Chlorthalidone 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 81-13-0, Dexpanthenol 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 87-08-1, Penicillin V 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 97-59-6, Allantoin 98-92-0, Nicotinamide 99-66-1, Valproic acid 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 113-15-5, Ergotamine 113-92-8 114-07-8, Erythromycin 125-28-0, Dihydrocodeine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-17-8, Flavin mononucleotide 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 153-18-4, Rutoside 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 302-79-4, Tretinoin 303-49-1, Clomipramine 315-30-0, Allopurinol 322-35-0, Benserazide 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 378-44-9, Betamethasone 396-01-0, Triamterene 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 469-62-5, Dextropropoxyphene 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 514-65-8, Biperiden 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone 525-66-6, Propranolol 541-15-1, Levocarnitine 552-79-4, N-Methylephedrine 555-30-6, Methyldopa 564-25-0, Doxycycline 599-79-1, Sulfasalazine 603-00-9, Proxyphylline 616-91-1,

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Acetylcysteine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazole
738-70-5, Trimethoprim 797-63-7, Levonorgestrel 846-49-1, Lorazepam
1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1403-66-3, Gentamicin
1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin B 1404-90-6, Vancomycin
1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1490-04-6, Menthol 1622-61-3, Clonazepam
1812-30-2, Bromazepam 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 2098-66-0, Cyproterone
2438-72-4, Bufexamac 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2955-38-6, Prazepam
3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3930-20-9, Sotalol
4205-90-7, Clonidine 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 4618-18-2, Lactulose
4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5786-21-0, Clozapine
6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 6809-52-5, Teprenone
7085-55-4, Troxerutin 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 9001-62-1, Lipase
9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies
10118-90-8, Minocycline 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 10540-29-1,
Tamoxifen 11032-41-0, Dihydroergotoxin 11041-12-6, Cholestyramine
11103-57-4, Vitamin A 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13392-18-2, Fenoterol
14611-51-9, Selegiline 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15307-86-5,
Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 15686-71-2,
Cefalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate
16110-51-3, Cromoglycic acid 16662-47-8, Gallopamil 17902-23-7,
Tegafur 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 19216-56-9,
Prazosin 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4,
Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23031-25-6,
Terbutaline 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24356-60-3, Cefatrexyl
25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25655-41-8, Povidoneiodine 25812-30-0,
Gemfibrozil 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin
26839-75-8, Timolol 27848-84-6, Nicergoline 28860-95-9, Carbidopa
28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29094-61-9, Glipizide 29122-68-7, Atenolol
30516-87-1, Zidovudine 31329-57-4, Naftidrofuryl 33419-42-0, Etoposide
34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36505-84-7, Buspirone
36894-69-6, Labetalol 37517-28-5, Amikacin 37517-30-9, Acebutolol
38304-91-5, Minoxidil 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine
41294-56-8, Alfacalcidol 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 41859-67-0,
Bezafibrate 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 47931-85-1, Salcatonin 49562-28-9,
Fenofibrate 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51333-22-3, Budesonide
51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 52468-60-7, Flunarizine
53179-11-6, Loperamide 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54024-22-5, Desogestrel
54063-53-5, Propafenone 54182-58-0, Sucralfate 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine
55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 55268-75-2, Cefuroxime 55837-25-7, Buflomedil
55985-32-5, Nicardipine 56030-54-7 57808-66-9, Domperidone
58001-44-8, Clavulanic acid 59122-46-2, Misoprostol 59277-89-3,
Acyclovir 59467-70-8, Midazolam 60166-93-0, Iopamidol 62571-86-2,
Captopril 63527-52-6, Cefotaxime 63590-64-7, Terazosin 64221-86-9,
Imipenem 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 66085-59-4, Nimodipine 66108-95-0,
Iohexol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for systemic drug delivery through nails)

IT **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for systemic drug delivery through nails)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
GI

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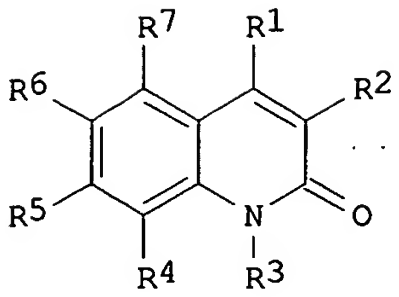
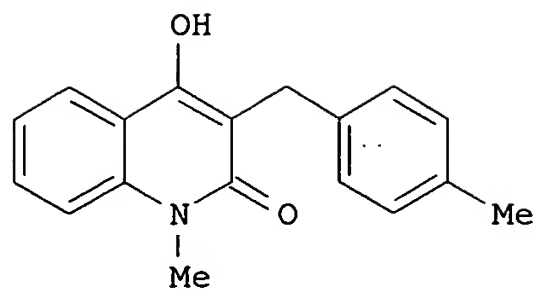


I



II

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1 = H, halo, OH, N(R8)2, or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkanoyl(oxy), alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aroyl, or aroyloxy; R2 = (un)substituted benzyl, alkyl, alkenyl, or aroyl; R3 = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, or aralkyl; R4-R7 = independently H, halo, or (un)substituted alkyl; or R3 and R4 may be joined together with the atoms to which they are attached to form a monocyclic ring; R8 = H or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, or alkanoyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, esters, or tautomers thereof] were prepared as prostaglandin E receptor ligands (no data). For example, reaction of N-methyl-4-hydroxy-2-quinolone with 4-methylbenzaldehyde in the presence of Et3SiH and TFA in toluene gave II. I and pharmaceutical compns. comprising I may be useful for the treatment of pain, fever, inflammation, and a broad variety of prostagladin E mediated diseases and conditions (no data).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:491224 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:69162
TITLE: Preparation of quinolinones as prostaglandin E receptor ligands for treatment of pain, fever, inflammation, and other prostanoid receptor mediated disorders
INVENTOR(S): Dube, Daniel; Deschenes, Denis; Fortin, Rejean; Girard, Yves
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Frosst Canada & Co., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003051878	A1	20030626	WO 2002-CA1914	20021211

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-340439P P 20011214
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:69162
IT Headache

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(**migraine**; preparation of quinolinone prostaglandin E receptor ligands for treatment of pain, fever, inflammation, and other prostanoid mediated diseases)

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-43-4, Epinephrine 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 62-44-2, Phenacetin 76-57-3, Codeine 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6, Carbetapentane **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine 101-40-6, Propylhexedrine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 835-31-4, Naphazoline 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 8050-81-5, Simethicone 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 33817-09-3 56695-65-9, Rosaprostol 59122-46-2, Misoprostol 70667-26-4, Ornoprostil 73121-56-9, Enprostil 77287-05-9, Rioprostil 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 181695-72-7, Valdecoxib 198470-84-7, Parecoxib 202409-33-4, Etoricoxib
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (co-administration agent; preparation of quinolinone prostaglandin E receptor ligands for treatment of pain, fever, inflammation, and other prostanoid mediated diseases)

IT **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (co-administration agent; preparation of quinolinone prostaglandin E receptor ligands for treatment of pain, fever, inflammation, and other prostanoid mediated diseases)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 14 EMBASE
on STN

AB The goal of this paper is to review how preexisting ocular conditions may be affected by altitude exposure. Such preexisting conditions include dry eye problems, monocular visual loss, and potential problems following refractive surgery procedures, as well as the possible changes associated with some forms of retinal and optic nerve diseases. Although most such altitude-related visual difficulties are relatively minor, some have resulted in serious morbidity or even death at high altitude. This review will give the reader background regarding these potentially debilitating conditions in order to better prepare for exposure to high altitude environments.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004026182 EMBASE
TITLE: Going to high altitude with preexisting acular conditions.
AUTHOR: Mader T.H.; Tabin G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. T.H. Mader, Alaska Native Medical Center, Anchorage, AK 99508, United States. farpointak@gci.net
SOURCE: High Altitude Medicine and Biology, (2003) 4/4 (419-430). Refs: 35
ISSN: 1527-0297 CODEN: HAMBB7
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
012 Ophthalmology
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
CT Medical Descriptors:

DELACROIX

*eye . . . SI, side effect
systemic disease: SI, side effect
retina hemorrhage
diabetic retinopathy: CO, complication
retina blood vessel occlusion
retina detachment: SU, surgery
retina macula age related degeneration
migraine
stroke
human
review
priority journal
cholinergic receptor blocking agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
antihypertensive agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
clonidine: AE, adverse drug reaction
propranolol: AE, adverse. . .
RN. . . 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (reserpine) 50-55-5, 8001-95-4; (methyldopa) 555-29-3, 555-30-6; (amitriptyline) 50-48-6, 549-18-8; (atropine plus diphenoxylate) 55840-97-6; (ephedrine) 299-42-3, 50-98-6; (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4** ; (tetryzoline) 522-48-5, 84-22-0; (carboxymethylcellulose) 8050-38-2, 9000-11-7, 9004-32-4, 9050-04-8; (timolol maleate) 26921-17-5; (acetazolamide) 1424-27-7, 59-66-5; (latanoprost) 130209-82-4; (brimonidine) 59803-98-4

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 14 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AB Most patients with acute and chronic headache disorders have **migraine**, tension-type, or cluster headache. However, the many pain-sensitive structures of the head and neck provide numerous possible secondary causes of headache. As a result of pain innervation patterns, pain location can be misleading. Careful analysis of data from the patient history, physical and neurologic examination, and diagnostic tests leads to correct diagnosis in most cases. Accurate diagnosis, in turn, leads to specific and efficacious therapy for most patients with hedache disorders.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004086152 EMBASE
TITLE: [The many causes of headache].
BAS AGRISI NEDENLERI.
AUTHOR: Levin M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M. Levin, Dept. of Med. (Neurology)/Psychiat., Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, United States
SOURCE: SENDROM, (2003) 15/12 (77-89).
Refs: 14
ISSN: 1016-5134 CODEN: SENDEY
COUNTRY: Turkey
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: Turkish
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Most patients with acute and chronic headache disorders have **migraine**, tension-type, or cluster headache. However, the many pain-sensitive structures of the head and neck provide numerous possible secondary causes of. . .
CT Medical Descriptors:
*headache: ET, etiology
*headache: SI, side effect
migraine

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tension headache
cluster headache
nociception
anamnesis
physical examination
neurologic examination
diagnostic test
diagnostic accuracy
human
review
antiinfective agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
griseofulvin: AE, adverse drug reaction
nalidixic acid: AE, adverse drug. . .

RN. . . 54965-24-1; (dexamphetamine) 1462-73-3, 51-63-8, 51-64-9; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (phenothiazine) 92-84-2; (diclofenac potassium) 15307-81-0; (dipyridamole) 58-32-2; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (piroxicam) 36322-90-4; (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4**; (diclofenac) 15307-79-6, 15307-86-5

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 14 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AB **Migraine** is more common in women. Female **migraineurs** outnumber their male counterparts three to one. **Migraine** is most prevalent between 25 and 55 years of age; prevalence rates start to decrease in men and women in their early 40s. The incidence of late-onset **migraine** is low. The epidemiologic trends associated with this disease indicate that clinicians must be aware of typical and atypical manifestations of **migraine**, especially in the subpopulations of women and the elderly, to properly diagnose primary **migraine**, exclude secondary causes, and treat and manage this disease properly.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003155539 EMBASE
TITLE: **Migraine** in special populations.
AUTHOR: Silberstein S.D.; Capobianco D.J.; Dodick D.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. S.D. Silberstein, Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Gibbon Building, 111 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, United States. stephen.silberstein@mail.tju.edu
SOURCE: Neurology, (8 Apr 2003) 60/7 SUPPL. 2 (S50-S57).
Refs: 57
ISSN: 0028-3878 CODEN: NEURAI
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

TI **Migraine** in special populations.

AB **Migraine** is more common in women. Female **migraineurs** outnumber their male counterparts three to one. **Migraine** is most prevalent between 25 and 55 years of age; prevalence rates start to decrease in men and women in their early 40s. The incidence of late-onset **migraine** is low. The epidemiologic trends associated with this disease indicate that clinicians must be aware of typical and atypical manifestations of **migraine**, especially in the subpopulations of women and the elderly, to properly diagnose primary **migraine**, exclude secondary causes, and treat and manage this disease properly.

CT Medical Descriptors:

DELACROIX

***migraine: DI, diagnosis**
***migraine: DT, drug therapy**
***migraine: EP, epidemiology**
sex difference
age
prevalence
incidence
clinical feature
physician
disease association
disease classification
neuropathology
confusion: SI, side effect
sedation
side effect: SI, side effect
lethargy: SI, side effect
headache: CO, complication
headache: SI, side. . .
RN. . . . (flunarizine) 30484-77-6, 52468-60-7; (prednisone) 53-03-2; (tetracycline) 23843-90-5, 60-54-8, 64-75-5; (cotrimoxazole) 8064-90-2; (aminophylline) 317-34-0; (theophylline) 58-55-9, 5967-84-0, 8055-07-0, 8061-56-1, 99007-19-9; (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4**; (nitrate) 14797-55-8; (nicotinic acid) 54-86-4, 59-67-6; (dipyridamole) 58-32-2; (nifedipine) 21829-25-4; (methyldopa) 555-29-3, 555-30-6; (reserpine) 50-55-5, 8001-95-4; (hydralazine) 304-20-1, 86-54-4; (quinidine). . .

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB This invention is a safe and effective composition and method for treating acute **migraine** attacks using pseudoephedrine, acetaminophen, and other agents in an orally administrated form to alleviate the pain and cluster of symptoms characteristic of **migraine** attacks such as nausea, photophobia, phonophobia, and functional disabilities as well as the prodrome phase of a **migraine** attack.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:522646 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:83677
TITLE: **Migraine** medicine and method of treating the same without caffeine
INVENTOR(S): Imanzahrai, Ashkan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp., Division of U.S. Ser. No. 593,238.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002091162	A1	20020711	US 2002-37516	20020104
US 6642243	B1	20031104	US 2000-593238	20000614
US 2002099060	A1	20020725	US 2002-37517	20020104

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-144973P P 19990722
US 2000-593238 A3 20000614

TI **Migraine** medicine and method of treating the same without caffeine
AB This invention is a safe and effective composition and method for treating acute **migraine** attacks using pseudoephedrine, acetaminophen, and

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other agents in an orally administrated form to alleviate the pain and cluster of symptoms characteristic of **migraine** attacks such as nausea, photophobia, phonophobia, and functional disabilities as well as the prodrome phase of a **migraine** attack.

ST oral pseudoephedrine acetaminophen acute **migraine**

IT Drug delivery systems
(caplets; solid oral dosage forms containing pseudoephedrine and acetaminophen for treatment of acute **migraine** attack)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; solid oral dosage forms containing pseudoephedrine and acetaminophen for treatment of acute **migraine** attack)

IT Antimigraine agents
Human
(solid oral dosage forms containing pseudoephedrine and acetaminophen for treatment of acute **migraine** attack)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; solid oral dosage forms containing pseudoephedrine and acetaminophen for treatment of acute **migraine** attack)

IT **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid oral dosage forms containing pseudoephedrine and acetaminophen for treatment of acute **migraine** attack)

IT **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid oral dosage forms containing pseudoephedrine and acetaminophen for treatment of acute **migraine** attack)

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 14 EMBASE
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002086350 EMBASE
TITLE: (3) Facial pain.
AUTHOR: Dowson A.J.
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Journal, (16 Feb 2002) 268/7185 (215-217).
Refs: 13
ISSN: 0031-6873 CODEN: PHJOAV
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
011 Otorhinolaryngology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

CT Medical Descriptors:
*face . . . zoster
diplopia
rash: DT, drug therapy
temporomandibular joint disorder: DI, diagnosis
temporomandibular joint disorder: DT, drug therapy
temporomandibular joint disorder: ET, etiology
temporomandibular joint disorder: SU, surgery
bite
migraine
muscle contraction
human
controlled study
article
antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
vasoconstrictor agent: DT, drug therapy

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decongestive agent: DT, drug therapy
decongestive agent: PO, oral drug administration
pseudoephedrine:. . .

RN (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4**
; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (valproic acid) 1069-66-5, 99-66-1; (baclofen) 1134-47-0; (clonazepam) 1622-61-3; (gabapentin) 60142-96-3; (calamine) 12122-17-7, 12196-21-3, 14476-25-6, 67479-94-1, 8011-96-9; (capsaicin). . .

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB The present invention relates to a novel rapid-acting freeze-dried pharmaceutical composition useful for the treatment of **migraine** and associated symptoms at a reduced total dose of active substance than required for oral administration in the form of a tablet. The composition contains a porous matrix network of a water soluble or water dispersible carrier material, a pharmaceutically active substance(s), organoleptic additives such as sweetening agents, flavoring agents, and coloring agents, pharmaceutically acceptable preservatives, solubilizing agents, surface active agents and/or buffering agents. The pharmaceutical composition optionally may contain other additives such as permeation enhancers, chelating salts and stabilizing agents. Advantages of the invention are: (1) rapid onset of action due to the rapid absorption of the active substance through oral mucosa, (2) reduced dosage of the drugs as absorption through oral mucosa bypasses the first-pass metabolism and overcomes possible degradation in the gastrointestinal tract, (3) easy to administer to pediatric and geriatric patients, and (4) medicament can be taken without water. For example, tablets were prepared by freeze drying to contain sumatriptan succinate 14.00 mg, ondansetron hydrochloride 5.0 mg, citric acid 1.68 mg, Na2HPO4 2.42 mg, polyvinyl chloride 3.0%, mannitol 25%, Me paraben sodium 0.1%, and Pr paraben sodium 0.01%.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:416803 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:24708
TITLE: A rapid acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceutical composition for treating **migraine**
INVENTOR(S): Venkateswara Rao, Pavuluri; Khadgapathi, Podili
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Natco Pharma Limited, India
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001039836	A1	20010607	WO 2000-IN78	20000825
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1246668	A1	20021009	EP 2000-983475	20000825
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 1999-MA1160 A 19991201

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TI A rapid acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceutical composition for treating **migraine**

AB The present invention relates to a novel rapid-acting freeze-dried pharmaceutical composition useful for the treatment of **migraine** and associated symptoms at a reduced total dose of active substance than required for oral administration in the form of. . .

IT Preservatives
(antimicrobial; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-containing, polymers; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Gelatins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrolyzates; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Mouth
(mucosa, absorption by; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Antimicrobial agents
(preservatives; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Adrenoceptor agonists
Allergy inhibitors
Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiemetics
Antihistamines
Antimigraine agents
Buffers
Coloring materials
Flavoring materials
Freeze drying
Solubilizers
Stabilizing agents
Surfactants
Sweetening agents
(rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Bile salts
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

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(unsatd., salts; rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT 113-15-5, Ergotamine 379-79-3, Ergotamine tartrate 525-66-6, Propranolol 99614-01-4, Ondansetron hydrochloride 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 103628-48-4, Sumatriptan succinate 139264-17-8, Zolmitriptan
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT 58-38-8, Prochlorperazine 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine 103-90-2, Paracetamol 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 523-87-5, Dimenhydrinate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 26159-34-2, Naproxen sodium 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 52468-60-7, Flunarizine 57808-66-9, Domperidone 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 99614-02-5, Ondansetron 109889-09-0, Granisetron
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 60-00-4D, Edetic acid, salts 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, salts 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 302-95-4, Sodium deoxycholate 361-09-1, Sodium cholate 516-50-7, Taurodeoxycholic acid 577-11-7, Docusate sodium 863-57-0, Sodium glycocholate 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 5026-62-0, Methylparaben sodium 7558-79-4 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Polyvinylalcohol 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 16409-34-0, Sodium glycodeoxycholate 35285-69-9, Propylparaben sodium 57916-92-4, carbomer 934P 151687-96-6, carbomer 974P
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

IT **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapid-acting freeze-dried oral pharmaceuticals for **migraine** treatment)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 14 EMBASE
on STN

AB Patients recovering from alcohol and other drug addiction have unique medical and pharmacological needs. Careful selection of medications can decrease the risk of relapse. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and calcium channel-blocking medications are excellent choices to heat hypertension. Most gastrointestinal problems resolve with abstinence and can be treated nonpharmacologically. In managing pain, physicians should avoid narcotics and use non-pharmacological treatment whenever possible. Treating recovering patients with HIV can be challenging because of the side effects of many of the antiviral medications. The newer antiviral

agents have fewer side effects and contraindications. Commonly used remedies for colds and cough can cause a relapse to drug use. Patients with diabetes mellitus need to be monitored very closely in early recovery to prevent hypoglycemia. Frequently a team approach is helpful in managing the medication needs of patients in recovery.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97311528 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997311528
TITLE: The integration of medical management with recovery.
AUTHOR: Schulz J.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.E. Schulz, Department of Family Medicine, E. Carolina Univ. School of Medicine, Greenville, NC 27858-4354, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, (1997) 29/3 (233-237).
Refs: 35
ISSN: 0279-1072 CODEN: JPDRD3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*alcoholism: . . . drug therapy
heart arrhythmia: SI, side effect
human
human immunodeficiency virus infection: DT, drug therapy
hypertension: DT, drug therapy
intranasal drug administration
liver injury: SI, side effect
migraine: TH, therapy
migraine: DT, drug therapy
oral drug administration
osteoporosis: CO, complication
pain: DT, drug therapy
rectal drug administration
relapse
respiratory tract disease: DT, drug therapy
review
sublingual drug administration
tension headache:. . .
RN. . . (codeine) 76-57-3; (colchicine) 64-86-8; (dextromethorphan) 125-69-9, 125-71-3; (diphenoxylate) 3810-80-8, 915-30-0; (librax) 8015-20-1; (loperamide) 34552-83-5, 53179-11-6; (paregoric) 8029-99-0; (propylthiouracil) 51-52-5; (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4**; (testosterone) 58-22-0

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 14 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AB **Migraine** has been associated with specific vestibular disorders, including benign paroxysmal vertigo of childhood and benign recurrent vertigo in adults. **Migraine** may also play a role in chronic nonspecific vestibulopathy. Because scant data exist that describe the clinical findings and vestibular function abnormalities in suspected **migraine**-related vestibulopathy, we reviewed the history, physical examination, vestibular tests (electronystagmography, rotational chair, posturography), and response to treatment of 100 patients with diagnoses of **migraine**-related vestibulopathy. Dominant clinical features

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included chronic movement- associated dysequilibrium, unsteadiness, space and motion discomfort, and occasionally, episodic vertigo as an aura prior to headache, or true vertigo without headache. Common vestibular test abnormalities included a directional preponderance on rotational testing, unilateral reduced calorie responsiveness, and vestibular system dysfunction patterns on posturography. Treatment was usually directed at the underlying **migraine** condition by identifying and avoiding dietary triggers and prescribing prophylactic anti- **migraine** medications. Symptomatic relief was also provided using anti-motion sickness medications, vestibular rehabilitation, and pharmacotherapy directed at any associated anxiety or panic disorder.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97086717 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997086717
TITLE: **Migraine**-related vestibulopathy.
AUTHOR: Cass S.P.; Furman J.M.; Ankerstjerne J.K.P.; Balaban C.; Yetiser S.; Aydogan B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. S.P. Cass, Dept of Otolaryngology, University of Pittsburgh, 200 Lothrop St, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, United States
SOURCE: Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology, (1997) 106/3 (182-189).
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0003-4894 CODEN: AORHA2
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
011 Otorhinolaryngology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

TI **Migraine**-related vestibulopathy.

AB **Migraine** has been associated with specific vestibular disorders, including benign paroxysmal vertigo of childhood and benign recurrent vertigo in adults. **Migraine** may also play a role in chronic nonspecific vestibulopathy. Because scant data exist that describe the clinical findings and vestibular function abnormalities in suspected **migraine**-related vestibulopathy, we reviewed the history, physical examination, vestibular tests (electronystagmography, rotational chair, posturography), and response to treatment of 100 patients with diagnoses of **migraine**-related vestibulopathy. Dominant clinical features included chronic movement- associated dysequilibrium, unsteadiness, space and motion discomfort, and occasionally, episodic vertigo as an. . . rotational testing, unilateral reduced calorie responsiveness, and vestibular system dysfunction patterns on posturography. Treatment was usually directed at the underlying **migraine** condition by identifying and avoiding dietary triggers and prescribing prophylactic anti- **migraine** medications. Symptomatic relief was also provided using anti-motion sickness medications, vestibular rehabilitation, and pharmacotherapy directed at any associated anxiety or. . .

CT Medical Descriptors:
***migraine: DI, diagnosis**
***migraine: DT, drug therapy**
***migraine: PC, prevention**
***migraine: ET, etiology**
*vestibular disorder: ET, etiology
*vestibular disorder: DT, drug therapy
*vestibular disorder: DI, diagnosis
adolescent
adult

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anxiety neurosis: DI, diagnosis
anxiety neurosis: ET, etiology
anxiety neurosis: TH,. . .

RN (amitriptyline) 50-48-6, 549-18-8; (benzodiazepine) 12794-10-4; (diazepam) 439-14-5; (promethazine) 58-33-3, 60-87-7; (propranolol) 13013-17-7, 318-98-9, 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4**; (verapamil) 152-11-4, 52-53-9

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB Pharmaceutical tablets capable of virtually instant disintegration for use in chemotherapy, wherein one or more active principles previously coated with a binder are mixed with a cellulose derivative and one or more water-soluble diluents before powder compression. A tablet contained paracetamol (I) (coated with Et cellulose and corresponding to 500 mg I) 540.5, aspartame 15, croscarmellose 90, orange flavors 20, citric acid 30, xylitol 100, microcryst. cellulose 99.5, and magnesium stearate 5 mg.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:304029 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:325420
TITLE: Pharmaceutical tablets capable of instant disintegration
INVENTOR(S): Vacher, Dominique
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9602237	A1	19960201	WO 1995-FR947	19950713
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU, US				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2722408	A1	19960119	FR 1994-8811	19940715
FR 2722408	B1	19961004		
AU 9529843	A1	19960216	AU 1995-29843	19950713
EP 725631	A1	19960814	EP 1995-925887	19950713
EP 725631	B1	20030402		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
AT 235892	E	20030415	AT 1995-925887	19950713

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1994-8811 A 19940715
WO 1995-FR947 W 19950713

IT Headache
(**migraine**, inhibitors; pharmaceutical tablets capable of instant disintegration)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-78-2, Aspirin 58-15-1, Amidopyrine 69-65-8, Mannitol 76-57-3, Codeine 87-99-0, Xylitol **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine 103-90-2, Paracetamol 469-62-5, Dextropropoxyphene 486-12-4, Triprolidine 585-86-4, Lactitol 1069-66-5, Sodium valproate 3789-97-7, Glucuronamide 5003-48-5, Benorilate 5011-34-7, Trimetazidine 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, alkyl derivs. 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 15318-45-3, Thiamphenicol 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 23779-99-9, Floctafenine 38957-41-4, Emorfazone

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RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical tablets capable of instant disintegration)

IT **90-82-4**, Pseudoephedrine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical tablets capable of instant disintegration)

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 14 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
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AB This randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, parallel-group trial was initiated to evaluate and compare the tolerability of once-daily astemizole-D capsules (10 mg astemizole/240 mg pseudoephedrine) and twice-daily loratadine-D tablets (5 mg loratadine/120 mg pseudoephedrine), with particular reference to the impact of treatment on quality of sleep. A total of 240 healthy volunteers participated in this study with a treatment duration of 3 days. Astemizole-D consistently produced less sleep impairment than loratadine-D with statistically significant differences in favour of astemizole-D reported for night-time waking on days 4 and 5 ($P = 0.004$ and $P = 0.006$, respectively), as well as for night-time restlessness on day 4 and the total score for all sleep parameters on day 4 ($P < 0.05$). Global evaluations of overall sleep quality at the end of the trial also revealed some statistically significant differences in favour of astemizole-D. Both drugs were well tolerated and there were no differences in the incidence and type of adverse events reported in the two treatment groups. Slight changes in heart rate and blood-pressure were observed in both treatment groups, but these were small and were not considered to be of clinical significance. In conclusion once-daily astemizole-D is well tolerated and appears to cause less sleep impairment than twice-daily loratadine-D.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95165665 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995165665
TITLE: Astemizole-D causes less sleep impairment than loratadine-D.
AUTHOR: Janssens M.M.-L.; Lins R.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Janssen Research Foundation, Turnhoutsweg 30,B-2340 Beerse, Belgium
SOURCE: Journal of International Medical Research, (1995) 23/3 (167-174).
ISSN: 0300-0605 CODEN: JIMRBV
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 011 Otorhinolaryngology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*sleep . . . effect
adult
agitation
anorexia: SI, side effect
article
blood pressure
clinical trial
concentration loss: SI, side effect
controlled study
double blind procedure
female
headache: SI, side effect

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heart rate
human
human experiment
hyperactivity: SI, side effect
male
migraine: SI, side effect
nervousness
normal human
oral drug administration
randomized controlled trial
restlessness: SI, side effect
somnolence: SI, side effect
taste disorder: SI, side effect
vertigo: SI, side. . .

RN (astemizole) 68844-77-9; (loratadine) 79794-75-5; (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4**

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 14 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90091882 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1990091882
TITLE: Pharmacologic evaluation of cardiovascular reflex responses in **migraine** patients: Lack of central sympathetic modulation?.
AUTHOR: Munari L.; Milanesi I.; Silvani A.; Bussone G.; Boiardi A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurologic Institute 'C.Besta', Via Celoria 11, 20133 Milano, Italy
SOURCE: Functional Neurology, (1989) 4/4 (375-378).
ISSN: 0393-5264 CODEN: FUNEE6
COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 002 Physiology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
LANGUAGE: English

TI Pharmacologic evaluation of cardiovascular reflex responses in **migraine** patients: Lack of central sympathetic modulation?.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*adrenergic system
*cardiovascular reflex
*central nervous system
***migraine: DI, diagnosis**
***migraine: ET, etiology**
adult
clinical article
human
male
female
article
diagnosis
etiology
*noradrenalin
*clonidine
*guanethidine
*prazosin
*propranolol
*pseudoephedrine

RN. . . 1407-84-7, 51-41-2; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (guanethidine) 55-65-2, 60-02-6, 645-43-2; (prazosin) 19216-56-9,

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19237-84-4; (propranolol) 13013-17-7, 318-98-9, 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4**

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 14 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AB The author's view of **migraine** is that it is an inescapable accompaniment of a way of life chosen, or perhaps chanced upon, by some people and as such is not likely to be amenable permanently to any drug therapy. It is frequently seen in highly successful people at times of relaxation after stress and one suspects that it is some kind of physiological brake. Where attacks are frequent there is usually some underlying psychological disturbance. Attention to the total situation in which attacks occur is of paramount importance and it is here that the general practitioner has his important and complex part to play.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 74206969 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1974206969
TITLE: Treatment of headache.
AUTHOR: Barrie M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Acad. Cent., Oldchurch Hosp., Romford, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Update, (1974) 8/7 (917-922).
CODEN: UPDTAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
032 Psychiatry
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: English

AB The author's view of **migraine** is that it is an inescapable accompaniment of a way of life chosen, or perhaps chanced upon, by some people. . .

CT Medical Descriptors:
*headache
***migraine**
*leisure
*stress
review
*acetylsalicylic acid
*atropine
*butalbital
*caffeine
*clonidine
*cyclizine
*dihydroergotamine
*diuretic agent
*ergometrine maleate
*ergotamine tartrate
*methysergide maleate
*migril
*paracetamol
*progesterone
*pseudoephedrine
methysergide
medihaler
unclassified drug

RN. . . (cyclizine) 303-25-3, 5897-18-7, 82-92-8; (dihydroergotamine) 511-12-6; (ergometrine maleate) 129-51-1; (ergotamine tartrate) 379-79-3; (methysergide maleate) 129-49-7; (paracetamol) 103-90-2; (progesterone) 57-83-0; (pseudoephedrine) **345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4**; (methysergide) 16509-15-2, 361-37-5, 62288-72-6

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